and protection of environment, include:—

(i) Excise duty on craft paper used for packaging horticultural products is completely exempted.

(ii) Excise duty on M.D.F., plastic products, door windows, frames and panel boards of Aluminium is also reduced considerably.

(iii) Customs duty on the import of certain Pollution Control equipment has been reduced to 40 per cent.

(iv) A National Foerstry Action Programme is being drawn up for forestry development in the country in conformity with the National Forest Policy, 1988.

Statement

Details of diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose during last ten years

Year	Forest land diverted in hectares
1981	2672.04
1982	3246.54
1983	5702.01
1984	7837.59
1985	10608.07
1986	11963.11
1987	72780.05
1988	18765.35
1989	20365.05
1990	138551.33
TOTAL :	292491.14

Air Pollution in Delhi

1795. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Indian Express of 7th April, 1992 under the caption "Monitoring Delhi's Air";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Delhi has been described as the fourth most polluted city of the world as per World Health Organization survey of ambient air quality conducted between 1979 to 1984;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Central Pollution Control Board have also conducted any survey about Delhi's air and water polution; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the World Health Organisation report, based on

the annual averages of suspended particulate matter (SPM), Delhi has been shown to have the fourth highest level amongst the 41 cities that were considered in the study.

(d) and (e) It has been estimated by Central Pollution Control Board that the air pollution in Delhi is mainly due to four categories of activities. The sources and their percent contribution to air pollution in Delhi are as folows:

Vehicular (53), Thermal Power Plants (27), Industries (11) Domestic (9).

The ambient air quality monitoring data indicates that among the parmeters mentioned, only SPM is beyond the standard at times because of natural dusty conditions and vehicular emissions.

The main sources of water pollution in UT of Delhi include industries and domestic sewage, the later contributing to 85 percent of the total load.

International Conference on Environmentally Sound Coal Technologies

@1796. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an international conference on environmentally sound Coal technologies was organised recently at Madras under the ageies for the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the conference to Government;

(c) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations which the Government propose to adopt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Conference has made General and specific recommendations on technologies which are environmtntally friendly related to Coal mining, production and utilisation, development and demonstration of technologies already available, pricing policy which *inter-alia*, would not affect the poorer section of the community, measures which would help in reclamation of mined land, economical and efficient use of energy, exchange of information at National, Regional and Global level. These recommendations are broadly in line with the policies already being pursued by the Government in respect of clean Coal technologies.

Demands of Employees of ICMR

1797. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 205 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th April, 1992 and state:

(a) the demands raised by the employees of the ICMR;

(b) the details of the assurances given by Government to call off the strike;

(c) whether Government have since examined the demands of the employees of ICMR; and

(d) if so, by when the demands are likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The demands raised by the Association of employees of ICMR (Headquarters) are:

(i) Immediate implementation of the revised pay scale of Rs. 1640—2900 for Assistants and Sr. Stenogra-

@ Previously Unstarred Question 1172, transferred from the 7th May, 1992.